

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 1, paragraph [0002] with the following replacement paragraph.

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b<sup>1</sup> --In recent years, cameras capable of partial photometry or spot photometry have become ~~are~~ widely used, in which luminance is measured in a specific portion of a photographic area and photographs are taken on the basis ~~base~~ of the information on the luminance. Since these cameras faithfully reproduce brightness of a portion which a photographer wishes to shoot, they are considerably effective especially when a subject is small or when a great difference exists in luminance between a subject and its surroundings.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 2, paragraph [0005] with the following replacement paragraph.

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b<sup>2</sup> --Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 61-91524 has proposed a photometric device for ~~of~~ detecting a backlight situation by using a difference in output between partial photometry and averaging photometry, in which an area for partial photometry is set to include a portion below the center of a picture. In addition, Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 60-213931 has proposed a technique of performing distance measurement and photometry in a plurality of areas to determine a backlight situation based on a combination of a plurality of the distance and luminance information.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 3, paragraph [0007] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B3  
--As shown in Fig. 10, however, when a photometric sensor performs photometry in a smaller spot (shown by a line "output from photometric sensor for small area" in Fig. 10), a wide dynamic range cannot be ensured, thereby presenting a contradictory problem that the sensor fails to produce an output at a lower luminance, and thereby fails to fail to accurately perform photometry.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 7, paragraph [0016] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B4  
--The above and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with of the accompanying drawings.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 7, paragraph [0021] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B5  
--Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram illustrating a ~~the~~ more detailed configuration of the photometric device according to the third embodiment;--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 12, paragraph [0039] with the following replacement paragraph.

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--The control circuit 4 calculates a difference between the photometric value L3 from the third photometric sensor 3 and the photometric value L1 of the first photometric sensor 1 corrected at step S108 or the photometric value L1 at step S101 when variations in luminance are small. When the difference is greater than a determination reference luminance Lb (S109), the control circuit 4 determines that the scene for which a picture is to be taken ~~a picture~~ is a backlight scene (S110). Based on this backlight determination, the control circuit 4 or a camera control circuit, not shown, causes a strobe light to flash while in taking pictures, for example.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 12, paragraph [0040] and ending at page 13, with the following replacement paragraph.

--In this manner, according to the first embodiment, accurate partial photometry and spot photometry can be performed with favorable linearity at a lower luminance through the first photometric sensor 1 for the specific area of wide area to a certain degree. In addition, since the result (L1) of the photometry in the specific area is corrected on the basis of the photometric results obtained in small spots of the subareas in the specific area from the second photometric sensor 2, a backlight situation can be more accurately determined or control of taking pictures can be achieved such as strobe light flashing suitable for taking pictures in a backlight situation. Moreover, the first

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embodiment can be realized with a simple configuration without requiring any special photometric sensor or photometric circuit different from one conventionally used ~~one~~--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 16, paragraph [0054], and ending at page 17, with the following replacement paragraph.

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*B*

--The control circuit 4 calculates the difference between the photometric value L3 of the third photometric sensor 3 and the photometric value L1 of the first photometric sensor 1. When the difference is greater than the determination reference value Lb corrected at step S209 or the determination reference value Lb set at step S207 when variations in luminance are small (S210), the control circuit 4 determines that the scene for which a picture is to be taken ~~a picture~~ is a backlight scene (S211). Based on this backlight determination, the control circuit 4 or a camera control circuit, not shown, causes a strobe light to flash while ~~in~~ taking pictures, for example.

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 18, paragraph [0057] with the following replacement paragraph.

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*B8*

--In addition, the second embodiment can be realized with a simple configuration without requiring any special photometric sensor or photometric circuit different from one conventionally used ~~one~~--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 24, paragraph [0077] with the following replacement paragraph.

B<sup>9</sup>

--When all the outputs from the photoelectric conversion elements 2-i to 2-j constituting the first photometric sensor group 11 are greater than the predetermined luminance La, output linearity of the photometric sensors can be sufficiently ensured even with ~~the~~ sensors of a ~~the~~ small size, so that the lowest photometric value (indicating the lowest luminance) of the outputs from the photoelectric conversion elements 2-i to 2-j is acquired as the photometric value L1 in the specific area (S306).--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 25, paragraph [0079] with the following replacement paragraph.

B<sup>10</sup>

--Then, the control circuit 14 determines the difference between the photometric value L1 of the first photometric sensor group 11 calculated at step S305 or step S306 and the photometric value L3 of the third photometric sensor group 13 calculated at step S307, and when the difference is greater than a reference value Lb for backlight determining (S308), determines that the scene from which a picture is to be taken ~~a picture~~ is a backlighted scene (S309). Based on this backlight determination, the control circuit 14 or a camera control circuit, not shown, causes a strobe light to flash while in taking pictures, for example.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 26, paragraph [0083] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B<sup>11</sup>  
--Furthermore, the third embodiment can be realized with a simple configuration without requiring any special photometric sensor or photometric circuit different from one conventionally used ~~one~~--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 32, paragraph [0102] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B<sup>12</sup>  
--Next, the difference is calculated between the photometric value L1 calculated at step S407 and the photometric value L3 from the third photometric sensor 23, and when the difference is greater than a predetermined value Lb (S408), it is determined that the scene from which a picture is to be taken ~~a picture~~ is a backlighted scene (S409). Based on this backlight determination, the control circuit 24 or a camera control circuit, not shown, causes a strobe light to flash while in taking pictures, for example.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 33, paragraph [0105] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B<sup>13</sup>  
--Moreover, the fourth embodiment can be realized with a simple configuration without requiring any special photometric sensor or photometric circuit different from one conventionally used ~~one~~--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 37, paragraph [0120] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B14  
--Next, the difference is calculated between the photometric value L1 of the first photometric sensor 21 and the photometric value L3 of the third photometric sensor 23, and when the difference is greater than the determination reference value Lb corrected at step S508 (S509), the scene from which a picture is to be taken ~~a picture~~ is determined as a backlight scene (S510). Based on this backlight determination, the control circuit 24 or a camera control circuit, not shown, causes a strobe light to flash while ~~in~~ taking pictures, for example.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 38, paragraph [0123] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B15  
--Moreover, the fifth embodiment can be realized with a simple configuration without requiring any special photometric sensor or photometric circuit different from one conventionally used ~~one~~--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 39, paragraph [0127] with the following replacement paragraph.

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B16  
--In addition, the photometric device in the aforementioned first, second, fourth, or fifth embodiment may employ a ~~the~~ sensor comprising a ~~the~~ group of

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photoelectric conversion elements arranged all over the taking-picture area, as described in the third embodiment. As the sensor, an imaging device may be used, such as a CCD including a pixel or a group of pixels serving as photoelectric conversion elements, or a CMOS sensor.--

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